TENDENCY OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Berlin, Prussia, July 2 .- During my stay in Berlin I have had an interview with Minister Sargent, and in the course of our conversation the effect of the New German Tariff was discussed. Mr. Sargent said that from personal observation and conversation with those thoroughly informed on the subject he should unhesitatingly say that upon the whole the effect had been beneficial to the in dustries of the Empire, and especially to the working classes. To be sure, isolated cases might be given of the new tariff increasing the cost of some articles, which, though in themselves manufactured articles, were "raw materials" to other industries. But after this was all carefully considered, and also the fact that at first the cost of provisions increased, there remained the undisputed fact, that as a nation Germany was more prosperous under a protective policy. Wages had largely increased and the working man was far better off than ever before; indeed, Mr. Sargent assured me, on semiofficial authority, that in twenty years wages in Germany had in many branches of industry in-creased 100 per cent. There are some public men, among them John Bright, who actually believe that England is the only country in which the lot of the workingman has improved in the last generation, and yet I find on examining the economic progress of the protective European countries, that it can be statistically proved that relatively nearly all these countries have made greater industrial progress since the British custom duties were repealed than has Great Britain and Ireland. The many political administrations, and territorial changes which of late years have taken place in Germany render it st impossible to produce a comparison between its present condition and that of earlier years; an idea, however, may be formed of the great progress made by this nation by a study of the value of the exports according to Spollart, which increased from 1,060 million marks in 1850 to 6,714 million marks in 1879. The national income has, also, ac cording to Dr. Soetbeer, increased in Prussia from 6,969 million marks in 1872 to considerably over 8,000 million marks at the present time. Estimating simply from the income tax of Prussia, the increase in wealth since 1854 is over 300 per cent.

I have obtained here in Berlin some interesting facts and figures showing the present prosperous condition of German industry, and which in a manper not to be mistaken prove the fact that wages in different classes of industry have an upward tendency.

First comes the Board of the Northwestern Group of the association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, with a report recently published showing that at forty-six works the number of hands employed had increased, during the year ending in 1882, 8 per cent. On the average wages for the year fitty-eight works sent in reports; at two works it fell off, by .45 per cent at the one, by 6.97 per cent at the other; it got higher at forty-nine works, and remained stationary at seven works. At twenty-five works it went up to 5 per cent; at fifteen, up to 10 per cent; at three, to 15 per cent; at six to 18.88 per On an annual average, 140 workingmen carned \$120 at a minimum, but the fact is in this instance specially mentioned that they carry on farming as a secondary business. Furthermore, on a yearly average 5,227 workmen earned from \$150 to \$200: 32,738, 1rom \$200 to \$250; 17,696, from \$250 to \$300; and 738 over \$300. After a careful analysis of these figures the report concludes in the following words:

We think we are, therefore, entirely entitled to assert that also in the past year the condition of working people has again improved, for there was more work and the work was more renumerative.

Turning from the iron industry to that of velvets, velvet ribbons, etc., I find by statistics collected by the Board of Trade at Crefeld and reproduced during my stay in Berlin by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, that this industry has been far more prosperous since the Empire returned to protection. Here are the figures:

| 1880.      | 1881.                | 1882.      |
|------------|----------------------|------------|
| 74,487,000 | 76,528,000           | 83,927,000 |
|            | 33.008<br>74.487.000 |            |

ing proportional figures are arrived at: |1880.|1881.|1882.

| Wages 100/102.5/112   | .3                   |
|---|----------------------|
| Hence wages followed the business returns, but as compared with the number of looms they reconsiderably, going up not only absolutely, but all relatively. Figures given in the same report as the working people employed in velvet and sudyeing show favorably so far as the greater number of operatives employed are concerned, but this case as work increased wages became quality. | se<br>to<br>lk<br>m- |

tively lower. In proportional figures the number of laborers employed and wages paid was as fol-[1880, [1881, [1882,

An official report in regard to the textile industry of Chemnitz, the centre of the Saxony cotton re-gion, made for the first quarter of the year says: Wages experienced in many instances improvements in order to restrain operatives from going to neighbor-ing districts where in the briskly worsing woollen weaving establishments remunerative employment was offered.

When in Biclefeld, the centre of the linen industry a few days ago, I was informed that among the recent acquisitions of the town was one hundred Siberian girls, who had been brought thither to work in the linen mill. A recent report from Bielefeld concerning mechanical weaving states that fabrics somewhat tended upward. The operatives were granted higher wages; and touching the business in ready-made shirts, rufiles, collars, cuffs, work-people had full and remunerative employment, and orders could hardly be filled at the

terms wished for." In the same report is stated from Munster:

and could report a stated from Munster:

And weaving (in cotton goods) had full employment
and could pay weavers higher wages than two years ago,
up to 40 per cent. As to the industry of small from articles, working forces were continually offered, yet wages
were kept on a uniformly high level that has prevailed
for a long time past.

From the report of the Gera Board of Trade I ex-

tract the following (page 11) as to wages:

At the beginning of this report we could enlarge upon the generally favorable state of trade and industry in the year 1882; this was snown by the circumstance that wages experienced an improvement, taoura not considerable. The inon's portion was carried off by the mechanic weavers, as, the whole year there was no want of well-paying employment for them; but, owing to a quick augmentation of mechanic looms, especially toward the end of the year, laborers were much in demand, and found mostly employment for well remunerative articles. Our neighboring place, Greiz, was, in the month of September, much troubled by differences on wages, resulting in a leaving off working, and the excitement was intensified much more yet when a new strike broke out soon after the old one had been settled between insunfacturers and laborers, the laborers anew demanding higher wages, which, by the manufacturers, could not be allowed. This strike, after nearly a week's duration, resulted in the operatives, of necessity, resuming work at raise agreed upon in closing the first strike. The proprietors of weaving establishments at Gera mot at once and spontaneously agreed upon a tariff of wages that contained, partly, no immaterial increase of the rates paid intherto and led to the abolishment of all disparity that, until then, had prevailed between the several weaving establishments. tract the following (page 11) as to wages:

establishment the same report states that the num-ber of operatives increased, and "to a larger numof them higher rates of wages were granted in course of the past year by introducing rates of mium and additional hire, and the remainder ewise received-when this report was being published-wages improved by 10 per cent."

Again the report of the Gera Accident Insurance Association shows the following number of working men insured:

Or applying the same proportioned test, as applied

In commenting on some of these reports the Norddeutsche savs:

Morddenische says:

Those figures speak the more londly, as they originate in exclusively industrial groups having the ill-fame of being quite particular Protectionists. With a single exception, everywhere the fact could be ascertained that wages qualitatively tended noward; in places where the annual average wages could be ascertained, as for instance in the steel and iron industry, they turned out to be of a height reasonable for the subsistance of the laborer.

The first could be a subsistance of the subsistance of th

The facts and figures thus far obtained in Germany show, beyond doubt, that in the principal iron districts, the woollen and worsted regions, in the northwestern part of the Empire, the cotton regions of Saxony, the linen regions, with Bielefeld for a centre, the busy textile industries clustering around Gera, the velvet and velvet ribbon industries of Crefeld, and the varied industries of Barmen and Elberfeld, a decided upward tendency both in the average wages paid and numbers employed set in when the New Tariff law came into force, and that an upward tendency has continued through 1882 and for the first quarter of the present year. In every step of the wav I am sustained by trustworthy official data, which I could quote much more in detail did space permit. I do not claim that protection has been the only cause of the great industrial progress of Germany during the last four years, but I can hardly imagine anyone carefully examining the official data quoted in this and some of my previous letters, and not arriving at the conclusion that the New German Tariff has done much to in-vigorate German industries, give employment to the unemployed, advance the wages of the workingman and make the country more self-supporting and prosperous.

But the advocates of free trade, when these facts are presented, attempt to weaken their purport by claiming that the cost of the necessities of life have increased in the same proportion as wages. This I deny is the case in Germany. For example, take the average wholesale prices of wheat, rye and oats for the year 1879 and 1882 in the principal distributing points of the Empire. Beginning with Dantzie, next to Odessa, the most extensive grain mart of Europe, and I find the average wholesale price of wheat during the year 1879, \$46 69 per 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds); and during 1882 \$46 71, an increase of two cents on 2,200 pounds-Allowing, say about twenty ounces of bread a day for each person (European Army allowance) one working man will not consume in a year nearly 2,200 pounds of wheat: so while protection has increased pounds of wheat: so while protection has increased his wages from 10 to 40 per cent it has bowed him down under the heavy yoke of nearly two cents a year more for his bread. In Berlin the same official figures show that the average price of wheat in 1879 was \$47.08 per 1,000 kilograms, and in 1882 \$48.57; in Munich the price of wheat actually averaged less in 1882 than 1879. In Cologne it had increased about \$3 on 2,200 pounds, but this, it must be remembered, is a distributing point for the great trop, sied, coni and textile rections of No-th-western Germany, in which districts protection has called into use probably 100,000 more workers than were employed during the cepressed times of 1878. Rye, which is more of a staple than wheat among the Germans, has increased in price in Berlin from an average of \$31.65 per 1,000 kilograms in 1879 to \$36.29 in 1882. At Breslau the increase was only \$2 on 2,200 pounds; in Danizic about \$3; at Leipste about \$3. The price of oats and barley have hardly changed in all the great markets of Germany. The price of raw and refined sugar has increased a trifle, on; in no market more than \$1 on 220 pounds; coffee of all kinds has decreased in price on an average of \$10 on 220 pounds. Rice has decreased from \$4.76 and \$6.18 to \$3.87 and \$5.15. Lard and facon has increased, the latter \$4 or \$5 on 220 pounds. Raw cottou remains stationary and wool has decreased in price. Considerable complaint has been made by manufacturers who use cottou yarus as a raw material about the increase in the dury on fine cotton yarus, and auti-Protection writers have his wages from 10 to 40 per cent it has bowed him as a raw material about the increase in the duty o as a raw material about the increase in the duiv on fine cotton yarns, and anti-Protection writers have pointed out how the extra duty would kill many industries that used cotton yarns. The official statement of average prices for the last four years does not indicate any increase in cost to the German consumer. At first the price increased, but home competition has brought about a slight decrease. Can'it be that this is another instance of the duty coming out of the foreign producer?

Price of cotton yarn per 1 kg.: Price of cotton yarn per 1 kg. :

[\*1882] 1831. | 1880. | 1879. nrg... \$ 45 \$ 40 \$1 50 \$ 43 \$ 48 \$ 39 \$ 46 \\
1 80 1 17 2 29 1 26 2 38 1 21 2 31 Muhihau-sen....... 54 39 73 42 74 39 Stuttgart... 46 40 51 43 43 38

\* I regret exceedingly that the official returns for 1882 \*I regret exceedingly that the official returns for 1882 do not enable me to give the ranges in arrices as I amenaded to do in the previous years. A careful study of the table, as given, will, I taink, justify the conclusion that the price of cotton yarus has, upon the whole, decreased. Certainly we have a decided decrease between 1880 and 1881. Other causes may be urred for this decrease, but, admitting all tols, the fact remains that though the duty has been greatly increased the rescut tendency is the cost is downward and not upward.

The above are the four principal markets for cothers.

ton yarns-Crefeld, as the price indicates, using the very finest yarns to mix with silk in velvet and silk from Manchester. An examination of the cost of nearly all manufactured articles in Germany will show that immediately after the pas-age of the Tariff act there was a very general rise in prices both of food and other manufactured product, subsequently home competition, stimulated by the New Tariff, began to assume a more healthy condition, the Empire became less and less dependent upon other countries, thousands of unemployed were called into activity, and with the increase of home production prices receded until, as I have shown, a comparison between 1879 and 1882 shows shown, a comparison between 1878 and 1882 sanitable articles, an increase, especially in provisions snared by Free Trade England, yet every industry is in a more healthy condition and Germany has fairly entered upon a period of prosperity. ROBERT P. PORTER.

# SHOT IN THE BACK BY A WOMAN.

RESULT OF A DISTURBANCE IN ELIZABETH-ST. Shortly after 10 o'clock last night Joseph Re Monell, age twenty-two, an Italian, of No. 192 Edza beth st., in company with Genero Larengo, went to a disreputable place at No. o get a can of beer. The beer-shop being closed, both men began to kick and pound on the door for admission Mary Gregory and Annie Birdy, two inmates of th house, ordered them away. The men paid no attention to the commands of the women and continued to kick

to the commands of the women and continued to side the door until a panel was broken in. Mary Gregory drew a patiol and shot Re Monneil in the back.

The wound being of a scrious character, the man was immediately removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Coroner Martia was summoned to receive the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man. Both women were taken by the police to the Mulberry Street Police Station. Larengo was also arrested on the charge of burglary. street Police Station

# BEACON PARK ENTRIES.

Boston, Sept. 2 .- The entries for the races at Beacon Park on | September 13 are as follows: Two seventeen-class, purse \$5,000, best 2 in 3, in harness-J. E. Turner's Santa Claus, Mr. Pettit's Edwin Thorne, John Splan's Fanny Witnerspoon, Dan Mace's Wilson, and O. A. Hickok's Overman. Free-ior-all, purse \$5,000.

# PREMONITIONS OF EARTHQUAKES.

From The London Times.

From a second report made by Professor Michele Siefano di Rossi, head of the Central Geodynamic Observatory at Rome, gto the Minister off Agroulture, on the paenomena connected with the eartiquake in Iselia, it appears that not only were there for some days before hand very distinct premountery signs at Casamicciola of the impending catastropie, but that throughout the peninsula forewardings, ideatical in cuaracter, were numerous and widespread. On the Island of Isonia there was an extraordinary increase in the temperature of the title matural smoke funnels; at the spot caded stonic Cito. These phenomena were noticed eight days before the catastrophe occurred. On these important points too evidence when Professor di Rossi outsined is abundant. There is less conclusive teatimony concerning the sarinking and consequent scarcity of the drinking water in the wells. But he has absolutely certified that, commencing from a period a fortugal anterior to July 28, many slight shocks of earthquake, of almost dainy recurrence, were felt, and subterranean rumbings were heard. From The London Times.

many silgut shocks of cartaquake, of almost daily repaired between the several weaver described between the several weaver.

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### THE FASHIONS.

NEW COLORS, TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS. PASSEMENTERIE IN RICH AND DELICATE DESIGNS-

BUITONS AT ALL PRICES-CLOAKS-BONNETS. The secret of dressing well was long since discovered by American women, who know and appre-ciate the durability and beauty of American satins, brocaded silks and figured velvets. Velvet will be larg-ly manufactured both with low pile and brocaded on sati or repped grounds. These styles are also extensively imported, and will all appear for autumn in new and old favorite colors, such as canelle (or duckling) green, with changing bues, and all manner of other changeable colors—the grays that play into the intense bine shades, the chameicon mosses and tints of myrile; the pretty water-green, crosson or cress, with changing blue lights. Tae popular Havana brown returns again, also seal brown and the warm chandron or co, per bues. A large family of grays is represented in various shades mingling into the latest green, brown and buff. Burned cream takes precedence of crushed raspberry, which has gone out with scorched banana, freekled green gage and terracotta. Autumn-leaf color takes the place of the latter. Sandal wood and caster beaver, thut of delicate light shades, are seen in hen of café au lait and foame 1 chocolate. Every variety of warm, wavy, golden and yellow times is seen Biscuit, fawn, mignonette and beige complete the present list. For the rest there are new fabrics of softest wood and of silk in tints of gold, amethyst and sapphire that

gow into flame or melt into stande.

Among toe most important of the earliest importation passementerie and other trimmings take an interesting part. These are quite as necessary as tollet necessories as foliage to the flower or tree. The present exhibit shows a fantastic richness of chenitle, slik, and satin cord, and piping, velvet, and glittering out-jet, reproducing ferns and fronds, tufted and tasselled plumes, bosses in the shape of visors, funnels and peaked crowns.

SOME OF THE NOVELITIES. A wide band is formed or a large curving leaf of fine chentile eaged with 'arge cut-jet beads; overlapping this is another leaf of beads and fine satin piping. An extremely tien design of satin piping is laid in graceful vines of silk cord, and from this bends a drooping lify of coenille, alternating with heavy coenille foliage; below this fall pendants of chentile spike-snaped. A garland of pond lilies and foliage and buds is beaded by velvet sugar-loaf shape, all edged and sparkling with cut-jets and chentile. A wide band is termed of large volvet leaves with serrated edges bordered with fine cut-jets and veined satin cords and beads. A beautiful design is a band of immense pansies with cut other three of satin cori veined with caenille. A new style of double pausy made of satin piping forms a band; from each drops a long stem dotted with beads and bor-dered here and there with leaves. Other bands are formed into satin piping rosettes and drosping Milan peaks fashioned like a ship's prow, chain mall, and all manner of odd conceits, are intricately made of fine enentlie, slik cord, satin piping, and beads of all sizes. Thick cut-jes ste as form a band of foliage showing very large satin cord leaves veined with the cut-jet; large pears of dult jet beads droop from long stems.

Exquesite fieral and other styles are seen for pendants

of tine chenille and silk cord placed in clusters; from these drop large chentile and satin balls and tassels, three leaves of cut-j-t-bend over the flowers. For mourning tollettes there are some fine crocheted silk ornaments in and fringes done by hand. A very wide flounce is a marvel of the workmansaip; the open-work ground is covered with rosettes crocheted with fixest silk and bordered with a wide fringe of small balls. The new fringes are exceedingly clasorate. A beading if form web is a fluffy mass of encotile, cut-jet and tufts of grass fringe. All concevable designs are woven into these elaborate rica frinces—quantities of dropping acords in the midst of soft chemille and grass fringes, chemile tufts and beads. Large paim-leaves form the heading of a wide band of satin piping and fine jets; below is a succession of flat satiu mats; from which depend in points a very wide cut-jet and fine chemille frange. Chenille clusters of acords droop across latticed bars of chemile and satin cord, and fluffy droplets of chemilie points and leaves are inter-p-reed with large jet beads. There are other bands surmounting heavy fringes of intricate fine ropes and coils of chemilie and cord platted in curret shape, to inverted pyramids, hap-pets, spades. Beads of firest cur-jet of different sizes are wrought in for borderings and the fringes in everlapping beads and chemile tufts upped with a bead each, and grass and cord fringe-fall a quarter of a vari or more in depth. Some of the droplets represent large plue cones of satin wrought with fine caentile, others silk cord and

velvet acorns and maselinuts. SET PIECES OF JET AND CHENILLE. There are many varieties of beautiful set pieces of jet and chestile for right and left. One of them in large jet weaving, the larger proportion of which varus come | leaves is outlined with very large jet halls. Another is a mass of cone-susped satiu droplets finished with jat with foliage of slik and chemile. Some of the fourrageres come in sets of right. A set of these is made of latticed satin and silk cord and long oval balls and large nut shaped chenitie balls connected by a double channol large slik cords and balls of chenille. A garniture adapted for velvet, silk, or clota, is to the shape of the lozenze windows of a churen, beautiful in its black velvety depths; the fringe of caterpillar chealir, each piece fluished with a large, fluily ball, hangs like a cluster of grapes, one over the other, and may be used in either way that fancy die tates, horizonially or otherwise. Cut-out velvet arabesques are targely imported, and are rich and costly. Marabout bands for trimming wraps are unusually rich and beautifut. The festiver bands are unusually rich and beautifut. The festiver bands are made of every variety of plumage, which is fastened to the cand by a solution of rura percoa, and when intended for an imitation of fur, is chipped close. These display the tridescence of cocks and pheasanty features, to correspond with the n wicha octeon faories for which they have designed. spool with the n we chance on fabrics for which they are desirned. Others are in initiation of scaleskin obstrost and peaceos feathers, also covery trimmed, are used in contrast. For evening full-dress wraps there are marabeut conds of denote leathers dyed in pale blue, soft pink, aimber or white stades.

BLACK LACE. The charm of lace is not altogether confined to the delicate creamy or white airy fabric so loved by women, for the black lace flouncing, bandwrought, is exceptionally beautiful. A specimen nearly a yard wide of the finest mesh is worked heavily with sik in small roses and blossoms. The edge is em-brollered with large seaves. There is a narrower corresponding style for the corsage and siceves. A narrower flounce is worked with vince, leaves and primroses, the stamens mused with short grass trunce, the onlyx marked out by knot stuckes of coarse silk. The Spanian flounce is worked with short grass fringe, the only a marked out by knot stitches of coarse silk. The Spanish rose patterns are also produced hand-made on these black cobwebs of lace. Another fashion newly imported shows hand-emoradered black lace for trimming, glowing with golden obtained the fact for trimming, glowing with golden obtained or panses heavily worked, and obthined with the fluest good thread. Another style has a Jardinière pattern embrouceted with yellow sik upon the black thread lace. This is also outlined with an almost invasible acold thread. An actique trimming presents the effect of Gobelin appetry done in cross-stitch, fine and soft as lace, the fide colors of stadowy pink, pale blues, and grays, and buffs, periodity c.rrying out the antique designa. This is a entit two widnes for trimming.

The most coarming of all the delicate creations in floral garniture intended for ball fabrics are graceful garlands of rocebuds in single sprays of radiant pink saint, haif thinden in moss and ionage. Others are of several sprays entwined of different species in glowing crimson—the red jacqueminut, pale lea rose, and pink blusa roceous of line satiu embowered in salade moss and loves. Smaller sprays make up the sets for the cor-age and sleeves or hair. I mese are accompanied by bunches of the most natural silken tea roses and the pale blush lose, or a classer of radiant jacqueminot roses swaying from clastic stems, or rich crimson moss buds and roses, or the superb golden yellow Marécual Niel. So perfect are these, it seems like are absolutely defying nature.

Among the new close ornaments are some novel designs in ridescent colors—on oxidized menal, the centre in treioll or wheels, a drayon on either side. Other funds, in seroil-work of clauted oxiouzed silver, have horses in reacef, and harves, whips and spurs insentiously wrought in the edges. There are other fourtrapiezes of metal in Persian designs, and out has such as a consense in reacef, and harves, whips and spurs insentiously wrought in the ed

AN ARMY OF BUITONS. Buttons are legion, varying from the simplest to those as costly as gems. These are imported lately of exidized sliver, old bronze and silver glit. One of the new siyles in Persian design on old bronze again shows the fire exidized silver sets, tinted in dull shades of open work, show clusters of tinted strawberries and vines in relief. Another style of silver gilt has silver dolphins sporting on a hammered surface. Some exquisite heads in cameo have a background of a different sinde in contrast. Some large buttons in sets, including several sizes are in oxidized silver with open centres, which are filled in by a tiny Bacchus wreathed in vine leaves, or an Ariel swinging in grape vines. There are, besides, historical as well as mythological studies represented to duli, oxidized sliver, camed heads of Atalanta, Hector, Leander, Hero and Prism on needs of Atalianta, Mector, Leander, Mero and Frisin on copper, silver or dark bronza g ounds. Some artistic styles of concave suspe in dark indescence are decorated with gold stars in high rillet. Another set of the same style has a decoration exquisitely curved of dataies and cat-tains. Very dark pears buttons, convex, are decorated with fine gold and silver branches of delicate

elaboration. Not less costly are some sets with open centres filled in with deer of insted dark silver; the burders are engraved with fine foliage and antiers. Some silver-git grounds show a decoration of a mirror-like steel cresce it and stars. To correspond with the superb let trimmings there are jet buttons generally of small size in built, pyramid, cone, flat shape, cut in facets or simply polished. For mouraine materials binack ivory buttons are used flat or raised and set with an edge of fine beading.

TRAVELLING CLOAKS AND BONNETS. The caprices of tashion are manifold. Travelling cloaks and mantles are no longer the conventional dust color or black. In these days of luxurious travelling the charm of beauty is studied. There are some quaint cloaks of prune and of musberry damask or broché stuffs, with wide mantle sleeves shirred in a wide facing, which is wide mantle sierves sattred in a wide lacing, which is covered with a ruche of wide lace the color of the gar-ment. A jabot of the lace also ornaments the front, and a full wide lace flounce edges the garment, disclosing only the edge of the dress. Similar mantles or cloaks are

only the edge of the dress. Similar mantles or cloaks are made of less a xpensive fabries, such as pouges, alones, summer camel's and re foulard. The hee must always correst one in color with the shade of the material.

The last days of summer drifting into early autumn will find no change in the dark colored straw pounds of the present. The brims are bent into fautastic shapes to suit every style of face. The brim bent low in front is generally becoming. But there are hints of slik bell-crowned brownish hats en roue of less height than trose work by men, with slightly rolled brims.

Messrs, James McCreery & Co., Clevey Brothers, William Waiker and E. J. Denning & Co. will please accept thanks for attention and information.

### ABOUT TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

From The Boston Globs. "I suppose," said the reporter, "you opera-"I suppose," said the reporter, "you operators must days some from exp. riences."

"Yes, there are some droll things every once in a while, but we get so used to them that we don't mind anything about them. I suppose you have heard that story about the countryman woo saw in operator working an old Morse paner instrument and called his girl up to see 'this fellow make paper colurs'"

"How do you manage to keep your ear on one instrument when there are twenty or thirty going in the same recent"

"There is no difficulty in the."

"There is no difficulty in that," was the reply, "It is as easy as it is for you to keep the run of a friend's conversation when there are other persons talking in the

"But no two voices are alike," hinted the reporter

"But no two voices are alike," hinted the reporter dublously.

"No two instruments sound alike to an operator, and there is no more difficulty in distinguishing the click of your instrument in a roomful than in distinguishing the lambda from the control of the

same time."

"Speaking of curious experiences," chimed in another

"speaking of curious experiences," chimed in another

"speaking of curious experiences, and the conversations of curious experiences."

### A " MASHER" PUNISHED.

A "MASHER" PUNISHED.

Prom The Detroit Free Press.

Coming down the ray r from the Flats the other day was a man about fifty-five years old, neatly dressed, white plug out, kid gloves, and appearing to be a real nice man. As he was alone so one took him for a widower, whole olders arrived that he had been dosappointed in love in his early days and had never married. But he was nice. He canosied to the babies, palied boys and girls on the head, and sat right down among the alter and related all the Indian legends of Lake St. Clair. Ever so many of them said he was the nicest gentleman they ever saw, and one intile woman who intued up her nose at the idea of his being too sweet for anying was prouply whiled by a score of glances.

When he boot trived it. Detroit the nice man with the white plug has had agreed to see a lady and two children over to the bentra Depot. On, not it wouldn't be the least tro bie to him. On the contrary, he was designed at the privilege. He had a satched in either hand, and was in the crowd waiting for the gang-plank, when a woman's voice was heard crying from the awant." Yes, that's him—mai's the micerable old decenter?" The nice man studenly cropped both sateleds, and tried to push back, but the crowd was so dense that he was pushed along up the plank. He had no sooner reached the wart than his wate hat went sailing, and a voice alseed out:

"He do go to Pontine on pushess, did you! This is

reached the wairf than his waite hat went sailing, and a voice alseed out:

"India ogo to Pontine on business, did you! This is the way to return from Pontine, is it!"

He dropped the saichels again and broke for the street, on saich than wasak! whack! which if the street, on saich than wasak! whack! which is the first time you've had on gloves in a year, and you've got your watskers dyed since morning! On, you base old deceiver! Here the enidren and I naven't had a square meat in two weeks, and you are around paying masher!"

"Give it him!" cried a voice in the crowd.

"On, you bet I who," she replied. "I saw him before he old me, and he was trying to look purty and innocent, as if he hadn't been married I why-three years and

"Yes, and you bet! Which way did he go? Who's

# A MAIL-CARRIER'S ADVENTURE,

From The San Francisco Call.

The fourteen-fect-ong snowsness of "Snow-shoe Thompso." will be sent to the Louisvide Example to the Louisvide Example to the Pacific coast. The Snows are those built service on the Pacific coast. The Snows are those built going to open it, Thompson saws a old grizzly. Toompson jumped back and the bear wadded in and gave evidence of his existraction at the prospect of a man-carrier or a winter's feast. He couldn't get out to the door, so Thompson jumped up, caught hold of a cros-beam and drew minsed up. The bear camped underneath and grinned indignantity, as though saying: "Weil, old lethow, ou've got to drop down sooner or later; here goes to see which one of us can enthat the other."

Thompson exi it out all that day and the following high. There was no use in crying for help, as none would be within analing unth spring. He could not jump down and flant the bear with his pocket antic. Its only weapon, and allogation the case looked pretty de-perate for the old manicarrier. His snowshoes were leaning from one end of the casin to the wall at the other cmi and Thompson finally op ned ms kame and Issue it with his scarf, form in a rips, on one end of one shoe, making a formal-be lance of it. While the bear camped linear alm he could not use his lance, the cabin not being long eneigh. Thompson at last got the animal outside the door by toesing one of his stackings oft, which the bear lounged out to investigate. That got him far enough to eprodded and Thompson prepared. When the grizzly had sainfed the ball it turned round, lacing the door, and ound its snout within a loot of Thompson's lance point. The old mail-carrier only shall along thompson and a remarkable reputation for truch-ciling among those his cyes, when the exhausted mail-carrier reached and count of the wall, the knife entering the bear's brain through one of its eyes, when the exhausted mail-carrier reached hou yand a remarkable reputation for truch-ciling among those his of the model in the wall in the wall thought one of the mod acout he stall he mountains. "There, if you out' be lieve me, buys," Thompson said, "the Umid distace mail ken wait until my carracker is vusifisated, I'li not leave this place until some of ye doubting hisbers has gone back hinar and brought

accut the state on went back on showshoes, and I neepson had his dinner off a steak of the bear he had silled
with his saw awaco lance

THE BOY AND THE EXTINGUISHER.

Prom The Detroit Free Press.

A manufacturing establishment down Fort-st.

Was moving its office the other day, and had called in all
the apprentice boys to assist in the operation. The desks
and coairs and books and maps and patterns were are
sairly loaded and find silled the patterns were against the operation. The desk
and coairs and books and maps and patterns were again to carry it sling on his back. With the neip of another
hoy see loade: It up, and when he found it saught intended to his back, he pranieed out and wishin and to have a second with the wast and when he found it saught intended to his back, he pranieed out and wishin head of an applant and he went sprawling. The nearest person was
an old woman with a back to the raru, and right belond
her was a chap with a winter vest and yellow kinds on.
Both startes, forward as the boy selled out, and the
next minute a circus was in progress. The fails et own in
more intended by the selled of the same and the wast sprayling. The nearest person was
an old woman with a back to the raru, and right belond
her was a chap with a winter vest and yellow kinds on.
Both startes, forward as the boy selled out, and the
next minute a circus was in progress. The fails et own in
actioning not and got a set-back, and the old
woman with a back of the came as 2-2-2-2-22 as if somebody's soda fountain had
conclided to quit business. The boy rolled over a minute of the winter vest.

The manufacturing results and got a set-back, and the old
would have escaped with a monitrall of two had she not
would have escaped with a monitrall of two had she not
and would have escaped with a monitral of the patterns.

The control of the process of the trought of the formation of the measure of the control of the server of the process of the control of the server of the process of the control of the server of the process of

my best bonnet. I'm bound to let'em know that I've spunk enough to resent it!"

MR. CARLISLE ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

CONFIDENT THAT HE HAS MORE VOTES PLEDGED THAN ANY OTHER CANDIDATE.

LOUISEILLE, Ky., Sept. 2 .- A special dispaten to The Courier-Journal from Frankfort says:
"Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle are Mr. and Mrs. Saffell, and will remain until after the inauguration of Governorelect Knott. In a conversation with The Courier-Journal correspondent Mr. Carlisle said his candi lacy for the United States Senate was just as it had always been, and that it would be high position if the people conferred the honor upon him. But it would be unirue to say that he was a candidate in the sense in which it was commonly viewed-button-holing for the vote of the General Assembly. "He stated that he knew nothing of Mr.

Blackburn's intention to decline for the Speakership; that he was first apprised of it by The Courier Journal, which was brought to him at the Springs, and that he does not yet know Mr. Blackburn's intention respecting his vote and influence, excepting that he was opposed to Mr. Raudall. Regarding the latter, he said that whilst he was somewhat crafty within the lines of the party organization, yet he was still practically innortable and too good a Democrat to think of seeking the Speakership at the hazard of party interests, and that viewing the race in that then, the present indications gave him reason to believe that Mr. Raudall would really not permit his name to go before the cancers, as he knows he would suffer defeat. 'It is true,' he continued, 'complications may yet arise of which I am ignorant, and I have no doubt Mr. Raudall will endeaver to draw some Southern or Western member in the rise in order to break into my ranks, but since it requires 99 to nondrate, and I already have many more pleased vetes than any other candidate and hearly congnito secure the nomination, I thunk it very probable I will receive the honor of being the next opeaker.'" influence, excepting that he was opposed to Mr

ILLNESS OF MR. HOADLY.

SUFFERING FROM MALARIA AND NERVOUS PROS TRATION-A JOURNEY TO PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2 .- Judge George Hoadly, Democratic candidate for Govenor started at 7:40 o'clock to-night by the Pan Handle Railway to Philadelphia to place himself under the treatment of Bartho onew, tormerly his family physician. He Bartho onew, tormerly and r. W. H. Falls, goes by the advice of .r. W. H. Falls, one family physician here, who says he is laboring not have been applied by mader severe, if not only under malarial trouble, but under severe, if no serious, nervous prostration, growing out of his ardious in his campaign and the anxieties incoment there to. There is no definite time fixed for his sejourn he Pallage-pain; that will depend upon the orders of Dr Eartheigning.

### THE FIRE RECORD.

### LOSS OF \$100,000 AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2-A disastrous fre occurred this afternoon in a large brick buildinconning from No. 22 to 30 Armsanst. The fire, which began in a lamber yard in the rear of the building, was caused, it is believed, by a spar, from a passing locomo-tive. The building was of brick, four stories high, and was occupied by the New-Haven Scaple Stand acturing Company, the New-Haven Manufacturing Company, the Strong Car ridge Company, John Adt, machinists tools and manufacturers' supplies, and Charles Brown, scroll sawing, wood turning, etc. The loss is estimated at \$190,000; in urance, about \$65,000. Fireman Bristol of ricok and Ladder Company No. 3, was scriously injured by fading bricks.

### A MILL DAMAGED AT MILWAUKEE. LOSSES OF EASTERN AND FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2 .- The mill of the Nu memacher Muling Company was cartially burned at 7 o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. The building and contents were insured for \$50,000 The flames were confined to the fourth floor and a por tion of the third, where was the machinery and packing department. The stock was very light.

Krans & Co., had \$20,000 worth of malt in the building to the east of the mill, and they claim that the smoke damaged this property to the extent of 75 per cent,

The Numemacher Company's insurance was with the

Millers' Mutual Insurance Company, and the remainder in the tollowing companies: German, Philadelphia \$1,250; Western Insurance of Canada, \$1,250; Spring Beld, Mass., \$750; Rhole Island, \$1,250; British Amer tesn, Toronio, \$1,250; Lancashire, England, \$2,500; Phonix, New-York, \$2,500; California, \$1,250; Manu-Procests, New-York, \$2.500; California, \$1.250; Manufacture's, Boston, \$1,250; Buffalo, N. Y., \$1,000; Fire Association, Eugland, \$1,500; A.I.ance, \$1,250; North British and Mercanille, London, \$1,250; Metropole, Paris, \$1.250; Hoyston, \$1,250; Gazedian, London, \$1,000. The neutrance with the Millers' Mutual Company is divided among the agencies in Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin and others.

CHILDREN RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY

SIXTY-EIGHT LITTLE ONES BACK FROM WAVERLY, N. Y .- RELUCTANT PARTINGS IN VERMONT. Sixty-eight children arrived at the Erie

Depot on Friday evening, returning from a vacation to for them at the Chambers treet Ferry.

The thirty-nine children sent to Westminster West Vt. on August 15, returned on Friday morning on

West, Vt. on August 15, returned on Friday morning on the City of Boston, of the Norwich Line. The boat did not arrive until after 9 websck but the little travellers, anxious lest they should not be ready when the pier was reacted, were up before sunrise, declaring that they could steep no longer. The children were met by tour parents and teachers, and in five minutes the last one had dragged his large bundle from the boat and gone home to tell of the wonderful things that had been seen in the country.

At Putney, Vt., on Thursday afternoon a large crowd assembled to see the visitors depart, Many of the country children had accompanied them from Westminster West, While a farmer was driving lowered the statuon with three of the city unidren in his buggy, one of them sittles on his large, tears were seen coursing down both the cheeks of the farmer and us little charge. The girl of twelve years, the oldest of a family of eight couldren mentioled in This Thinkies on Monday, had gained six pounds in the fortungent Several of the children brough, home invitations from their friends in the country, asking the parents of the children to let them return next year.

# PLYMOUTH CHURCH REOPENED.

Plymouth Church was reopened yesterday, having been closed stoce July 8. Mr. Bercher being still having been closed since July 8. Mr. Beecher being still absent, the pulpit was filled by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Gallaher, formerly paster of the Hansen Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn. The seats were about one-half occupied. Dr. Gallaher preached eloquently upon God's houdring those was honored Him, and moved his listener's to tears. In the course of his sermon he said that he neverand or thought much about the devil, who could not burn people unless they were combustione. There was no service in the evening. Dr. Gallaher will preach again next sunday morning. Mr. Beecher's absence will be polonged until the latter part of October. The Rev. Mr. Halliday stated to the congregation that Mr. Beecher, at the latest advices, was in excellent health, and had done als vacation work with less fatigue than in expected. Among those engaged to fill his pulpit until his return are the Rev. Drs. Thomas Armitage, H. M. Gallaher and H. M. Storrs, and the Rev. Watson L. Panilips.

# THE DRAMA IN THE WEST.

A very sad thing occurred at a late per-formance given at Laramie City. At the close of the last act one of the principal performers is instantly killed. It is then the duty of the audience to rise, pick

# FARM AND GARDEN.

From The Weekly Tribune of August 29, EIGHT ACRES ENOUGH.

When I acquired title to the old bomestead and the great barns of the hundred-acre farm, now whittled down to eight, doubts appeared as to the ability of succeeding on a small surface, where a former proprietor had required a much larger area. B. g noing with a retail route to a neighboring B. g.nning with a retail route to a neighboring city I commenced to sell vegetables; and supplied a steady and growing demand for "fresh goods right from the garden." This finally took the form of fancy gardening; in my determination each year to add to my list of products such new varieties of vegetables as the popular taste demanded, and which were ensupplied in the home market. This necessitated learning a great deal in exp-riments, both by success an if aliare in raising thearticles called for; but as the articles raiset were new, and I heldail the supply, my trade grew apace.

Some things were dropped from the list as unprofitable, by reason of the very limited demand; for I have found that if a market can be created any vegetable can be sold at a remunerative price. I determined on uniform and medium prices, which would insure confidence in the customers, and deter competition while it insured a safe and steady market for my products. My greatest trouble was market for my products. My greatest trouble was in lack of ready money to buy what I imperatively needed in the prosecution of such a form of gardening; these were sashes for hotbeds, and a place to store in a half-growing condition such crops as I wished to market in winter in a fresh state, such as caudiflower, lettuce, endive, parsley, leeks, celery, etc., but time has at last overcome those difficulties and I have now, after twenty years of labor, secared a business in my nearest city, four miles away, which has so far distanced all competition.

Now, what is the moral ? Simply this, that where the right conditions exist a man can support a family of six persons and sometimes more on eight acres, and do it year after year. Besides I keep three and sometimes five cows, and always one horse; all this on eight acres. The land grows horse: all this on eight acres. The land grows recare, the buildings are in as good repair as at first; and the working force, besides myself, is equal to one man eight months, and one boy twelve months. I have lately added a hot-house; have lifty pear trees and twenty-five grapevines in bearing, with a fine young orchart coming on; all fruit I have set with my own hands. I thought at first that eight acres was too small, but I now find it land enough. I have had to work hard, to ) hard some of the time, but I have tound leasure to lead, enjoy life and keep up with the times.—[W. H. Bull, Hampden Co., Mass.

APPLES IN OFF AND ADVERSE YEARS.

How to get apples and other fruits in the off years is one of the finest problems before American horticulturists. A farmer of this county, in the off year of 1881, had, he estimated, 250 bushels, mainly Westfield, Seek-no-further and Northern Spy, the latter, in part, on trees set thirty years ago. Asking him why his trees bore so well, he said he could not tell unless it was owing to his habit of planting out trees every year. I should add that for many years past he has raised most of his own trees from seed and grafted them himself with scions carefully se-lected from his most productive frees.

Wishing to learn how his apple growing prospered this very off year, I went with him recently through his orchard-but alas, no fair fruit; not a bushel would be have in all. The cause he could not tell. With plenty of bloom and sets last spring most had fallen and what remained, wi h the foliage of the trees, was very unthrifty. He had foliage of the trees, was very unturity. He had not been without plenty of apples of his own growing, the year through, since 1859. That spring, after apples were wouderfully full set, there came a late frost that killed all save his Campheid Sweet, which bloomed later or proved more hardy against frost. Last year he had over 500 bushels of splendid apples.

His orehard on a decided northern slope, he did

not plough last spring. The ground is stony and his mea did not like the job of ploughing-in fact he said hired men wanted more and more to choose their work and let him do the chores, especially on Sundays. Not ploughing ground and the dryness of the season, I think, caused both fruit and foliage to be so unthrifty. Until better advised I must believe it was enfectled bloom and foliage from the cold winter, spring and early summer that killed the young apple sets. What few sets remained, in-sects and seab nearly finished. Red Astrachau, Duchess of Oldenburg and Golden Russet, so far as I have noticed, are the best bearing varieties.

Plainly, we need varieties more hardy and sure to bear in the off and adverse years. There is one way to get them, from seed. After such a very severe trial season, lasting through winter, spring and summer, such apples as mature should be valand summer, such apples as mattre should be var-ned very much more for the precious seed they con-tain. I believe seed saved from fruit produced this year on hardy winter apple trees in the North and West are worth a dollar each to the entire country to save and sow, grow up and test, with a view of raising more hardy, sure-bearing varieties. Let this most needful job be no longer neglected.— [F. K. Phoenix, Walworth Co., Wis.

A FEW NATIVE FLOWERS.

ny attractive plants are in bloom scattered along the nedge rows, in the meadows, or thickets, that, were they the inmates of some highly cultivated garden, would be greatly valued. The homely weed, too common in many of our grass-fields, called by botamsts Rudbeckta falgida, and by our farmers yellow daisy, or properly cone-flower, is one of the most conspicuous among wild flowers. The rays are a bright golden yellow, and flowers. The rays are a bright golden vellow, and the disk a dark purple color, rendering it very dis-tinct for quite a distance. Although a nuisance in all well-kept fields, it is nevertheless not permissons, and is easily eradicated by simply pulling out.

The true tilies now in all their glory in the meadows are known to botany as the Lilium Canadense (wild yellow hily), the more common species, and L. superbum (Turk's-cap fily), an elegant, nodding, bright orange flower with dark spots. The above are easily cultivated in ordinary garden soil, and in fact grow more luxuriantly provided the location is moderately moist, deep and rich. The wild rose, now so strong in the bedgerows, is Rosa lucida, and the taller species found in the swamps is R. Carolina, but the garden varieties, with their double flowers, completely throw our native single roses in the shade.

In dry, exposed places one may often notice the singularly handsome butterfly weed or pleurisyroot (Asclepias tuberosa.) The corymbs of brilliant orange flowers are conspicuous for a long distance. orange flowers are conspicuous for a long distance. It moves readily and forms a fine addition to our list of hardy perennials. Another species, and one more common, is found in swamps and low grounds—the swamp milkweed (A. mearnata.) It grows from two to three feet high and is surmounted by amoels of pretry flesh-colored bloom. In fact, all the genus, and there are several species, are quite interesting and handsome, some especially so.

But the glory of the low lands is recovered for the

But the glory of the lowlands is reserved for the gorgeous cardinal-flower (Lobelia cardinalis) with its intense bright crimson scarlet color. This elegant flower is not a true perennial, and will not bloom more than one or two years, but is easily propagated from seeds in moist, rich soil. The propagated from seeds in moist, rich soil. The "great bine Lobelia" (L. syphilitica) does not grow so tall as the above, but is very attractive. As we approach the autumn flora we find the prevailing color to be yellow, the asters being an exception. The golden-rods (Solidago) in numerous species, and the various composite plants resembling sunflowers, are all interesting and showy, but with the same golden that.—[Josiah Hoopes, Chester Co., Penn.

EXPERIENCE AND INCIDENT.

Mr. Charles A. Green, who has an active mind for helpful suggestions, wrote to us a year or two ago of a BELL ON HOUSETOP, put up at small cost to summon men to meals, or for any other purpose. We read now that "Georgia farmers" are adopting the same means, especially for "aiarm in case of tramps." Bells of varying sound could be selected by different owners of country places, which would soon be distinguished, and a system of signals agreed upon by which a neignborhood would know whether it was merely the members of one's own family was were wanted, or general assistance, as in the event of fire.

\*\* French experimenters speak with much favor of VAPOR OF TOBACCO AS AN INSECTICIDE, deeming it more desirable than the smoke, especially to rid delicate plants of "thrips, lice, scale and slugs." The juice of the stems or leaves of the weed, extracted by soaking or beiling, is simply diffused through the closed greenhouse, conservatory or covered tub by being placed over a chafing-dish or the flame of a lamp.

\*\* Mr. Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo., tells The Germantown Telegraph that if FRESH FODDER CORN 18 STACKED WITH STRAW-wheat or cats-in alternate layers of a foot of the latter to three inches of

the former, there is no danger of spoiling, as the juices of the corn are absorbed by the straw and the latter is rendered so palatable that cattle eat it all greedily without waste.

\*\* Mr. E. Moody, of Lockport, N. Y., writing in favor of THINNING PRACHES, says he removed at an early stage of growth more than two-thirds of the original number, and that the fruits left increased